WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1904. Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year.... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at No. 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who fator us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Mayor's Veto of the Municipal Court Bill.

The action of the Mayor in refusing to approve the bill to turn the present Municipal Court Justices out of office

merits unqualified commendation. The measure was absolutely indefensible. Its purpose was to change the personnel of the Municipal Court, judiciary so as to substitute for some of the present incumbents new Judges who would be more acceptable to the political organizations in this city. Although the scheme was Republican in origin, it possessed some features that were believed to be agreeable to Tammany Hall, and for this reason it was hoped by its supporters that Mayor McClellan would give it his sanction.

It is a cause for public congratulation that he has shown himself to be too much of a man to do this. The organization of the Municipal Courts was carefully provided for in the original and in the revised Charter of the Greater New York. It is doubtful whether any change was needed; but even if there were occasion for some alteration, in the districts or otherwise, no such necessity could justify the Legislature in summarily turning out of office a large body of competent Judges who had been elected by the people, simply to give the places to other aspirants for the local bench whom the politicians liked better.

Mayor McClellan is a growing figure in the life of the city and State of New

How Mr. Cleveland Dealt With a Great Strike.

For obvious reasons a good deal of attention is likely to be given by both political parties to the lecture on the the Chicago strike of 1894," which was of principle is involved in this resigdelivered on May 2 at Princeton by ex- nation or lubricated dismissal. The President CLEVELAND. The question which inevitably will be raised by the lecture in the coming campaign is this: Did Mr. ROOSEVELT OF Mr. CLEVELAND deal the more wisely and justly with a of twenty-four, would he not be still grave exigency caused by a violent collision of capital and labor?

and deep difference in the methods adopted at similar conjunctures by the two Chief Magistrates. It is undisputed that it was without any constitutional authority, expressed or judicially held to be implied, that Mr. ROOSEVELT interposed in the anthracite coal strike, proat large, but-practically if not inten- the Old World is both unprofitable and night of May 1: tionally-in the interest of the strikers. EXPELAND was justified in the has the right to restrain by injunction any interference on the part of rioters with interstate commerce or the carriage that if the mandate of such a court be disobeyed, it can and should be enforced by the military strength of the Federal acted strictly within the limits of his constitutional powers, while Mr. Roose-VELT transcended them.

Inasmuch as Mr. ROOSEVELT and his friends, in their appeal to the electors, from that Colonial period have not in are expected to rely to a very large ex- them some infusion of Irish blood, pathy with organized labor, the inquiry If you strike at either, you may hit will be driven home to all intelligent citizens whether they deem the Federal . that they will deliberately applaud a United States from Ireland more than a motive whatsoever, however plausible. lation of the Union was only 9,633,822, The voters will also be called upon to and in 1850 it was only 23,191,876. How say whether they regard as the more great an influence on our American unlawful act performed in the interest of a small fraction of our citizens, or a It affected the race extraction of the perfectly lawful act conceived and executed in the interest of the whole Ameri-

can community. What position will be taken by many ostensible representatives of organized labor can, of course, be foreseen. In the eyes of walking delegates, nothing that Mr. ROOSEVELT has done deserves to be praised so highly as his unconstitutional be, as it is now, anathema.

But what conclusion will be reached by the great mass of the American people, a mase made up of citizens who, when they are forced to stop and think, may be trusted to show themselves clear sighted. fair minded, sound hearted men? They will be unable to escape this summer a thoughtful consideration of the issue we have outlined, for even if Mr. Roose-VELT's shrewder advisers should desire sympathy for organized labor versus his constitutional duty, the words pronounced by Mr. CLEVELAND at Princeton will have forced it into the forefront of

the canvase. We are not surprised, we repeat, that of all men in the United States, Mr. CLEVELAND should be the most detested by certain spokesmen of organized labor. By his memorable demonstration of the power inherent in the Federal Govern- is there one in which there is not ment to assure the unmolested exercise of its legitimate and constitutional functions, he crushed a far reaching conspiracy, and averted a catastrophe by which every American industry might

have been dislocated and all business paralyzed. By the same act he earned the gratitude of a great majority of his fellow countrymen, for he erected a bulwark of order which stands resplendent and indestructible.

The Going of Grigsby. In 1902 Mr. ROOSEVELT appointed Col. MELVIN GRIGSBY of South Dakota United States District Attorney for the Second Judicial district of Alaska. Col. GRIGSBY had a paramount qualification for this legal post. He was "MEL" GRIGSBY of GRIGSBY'S Rough Riders. There was some futile and ignorant opposition to him, but his appointment was necessary and inevitable.

Col. GRIGSBY actually took the trouble to go to Nome, the headquarters of the District Attorney for the Second Judicial district of Alaska. He even endured the hardships of one summer there. Summer is short, but the time seemed long to District Attorney GRIGSBY. He applied to the Attorney-General for leave of absence. That official forgot the paramount qualification of GRIGSBY. The application was "turned down." Which didn't prevent GRIGSBY from "turning up" at Washington and staying there all winter. The Attorney-General objected. He recommended that GRIGSBY be dismissed for insubordination. There were other charges against him. This was

thought sufficient.

It was not sufficient. For GRIGSBY had a halo. The glory and the glamor of Rough Riding invested him. was a little insubordination in a heroic frontier spirit? Mr. ROOSEVELT loves Rough Riders and deals tenderly with their little eccentricities. "MEL" was permitted to "hold on to" his job and to go back to Nome in the spring of 1903. In the fall he was able to return to the Capital without insubordination. The Department of Justice called him back to answer charges. He is an incorrigible Rough Rider. When he is not leading charges, charges are being made against him. Again his dismissal was recommended by the Department. The halo was flickering a little by this time, but it hadn't gone out. By agreement "MEL" has handed his resignation to the President, to take effect July 1. He is still a District Attorney and still in Wash-

ington. By July 1 he will have held office for two years, for seventeen or eighteen months of which he has been away from his post. He has good reason to complain that Mr. ROOSEVELT has not treated him fairly. Aside from the charges, which are trivial matters, sufficiently action of "the Federal Government in rebutted by his halo, a great question constructive recess carries with it the constructive session and constructive presence. If Col. "MEL" GRIGSBY were in Washington twenty-four months out constructively on duty in Nome?

There is on the face of things a broad A Controversy Out of Place in America.

The many controversial letters we are receiving on the question of the Scotch-Irish and the other Irish justify us in repeating an admonition we have uttered several times already. It is that the introduction into this country of fessedly in the interest of the community the racial and religious controversies of mischievous.

It is equally indisputable that the United In the first place, they can never be States Supreme Court has declared that settled here any more than they have ttled on the other side of the course pursued by him in the Chicago water, after centuries of more or less strike of 1894, a course based on the violent disputation. Incidentally, our assumption, first, that a Federal Court correspondents quarrel over the proportionate share of the Catholic Irish and the Presbyterian Irish in the securing of the independence of this Reof the United States mails, and, secondly, public in the war of the Revolution. It is an idle controversy. Both rendered splendid service in that contest, from both have come many of the men most Government. In a word, Mr. CLEVELAND distinguished in our history, and all people of Irish lineage and of every lineage here have reason for pride and gratitude because of their achievements. Few American families coming down tent on the proof given by him of sym- whether of the one strain or the other.

some of your own ancestors. After the Revolution, during the period Constitution a thing of so small account | from 1820 to 1850, there came to the violation of it by a President, from any million immigrants. In 1820 the popucommendable in the forum of morals an stock in those days this large infusion of Irish blood had is thus made manifest. population of every State. From 1820 to 1900 the aggregate of the Irish immigration was nearly four millions. They were people of a vigorous, enduring and prolific race, whether Catholics or Presbyterians, of Scotch or of Irish descent, and they and their descendants make up now a very great part of the population.

In the city of New York alone, in 1900, intervention in the anthracite coal strike. there were 727,464 people of Irish birth It is equally certain that to walking dele- and their children native to this country. gates the course pursued by Mr. CLEVE- Add the whole number of the inhabitants LAND at Chicago in 1894 will continue to of Irish descent whose lineage goes back to the earlier Irish immigrants, and how many of the 3,437,202 inhabitants in 1900 were without some trace of that blood?

In the South, unfortunately, the foreign immigration of more than twenty millions during the eighty years from 1820 to 1900 was relatively small. African blood takes the place there of the white European blood brought to the Northern States by that immigration, and because of it a race and color line has been estabto stifle the question of a President's lished, while at the North the tendency is, happily, to the mixture of white

races by intermarriage. Take the social circle in New York which is of most fashionable prominence. and how many of the families in it are without some of these foreign strains? Look around the box circle at the opera and count up. How many of the old stock of New Yorkers, Dutch or English, do you find among them? Scarcely some infusion of this immigrant blood. "Paddy?" He is everywhere. A family of wholly colonial lineage is practically

unknown. We also have here in New York more

than eight hundred thousand of the German born and their native children, something like seven hundred thousand Jews, toward half a million Italians. Look at the faces in the street cars and you will see comparatively few which bear the marks of a long American lineage, and fewer still incontestably English or "Anglo-Saxon." Read the names on the mercantile signs. Go down to Wall Street, look over the names of the members of the Stock Exchange and of the bankers dominant there, and see what you find. The Yankee is only

a drop in the bucket in New York. We Scotch-Irish or Irish-Scotch? know of no such divisions. They belong to another continent and another political and social system. Here are only Americans, and, as we have said, Americans had better be careful about hitting at any European race lest they strike at some of their own ancestors.

Catholic or Protestant? That is not the question to ask. Are you bearing witness in your life to the blessed effects of your religion on you?

Prosperity in the Liquor Trade. The amended Liquor Tax law, under which licenses for the sale of alcoholic beverages in the borough of Manhattan, cost \$1,200, went into effect on May 1, 1903, and the receipts from this source from the territory embraced within New York county for the year were \$7,156,007.

It was predicted that after a year's experience under the law many retail liquor dealers would quit the business because they could not make it pay. For this reason more than usual interest attaches to the figures for the year 1904-05. The fact that the receipts for the county to date are \$100,000 more than those of last year shows how far astray were the critics who thought that already in 1902 the liquor trade was paying as high a tax as it could afford.

By far the greater part of the income received by the State from liquor license fees in New York county comes from the borough of Manhattan. Had there been any marked falling off in the number of licensed places in this borough. the revenues obtained would have diminished seriously. The increasing population in The Bronx could not have created a demand for saloons sufficient to compensate for such a diminution in

Manhattan. It may be assumed that the Legislature, whichever party controls it, will never regard the license tax too high until the revenue obtained from it is reduced by a diminution in the number of saloons. When that fact is demonstrated the liquor trade will have no reason to fear any further increase in the tax, but so long as the revenue keeps on increasing it may expect to have the cost of licenses raised at any time.

It is evident from the books of the State Commissioner of Excise that the liquor trade in Manhattan is now profitable, in spite of the increased tax. It could not pay the present heavy license fee unless it was prospering.

Short and Sweet.

According to a Washington despatch to the World, Mr. ROOSEVELT issued this general order to the Republican leaders summoned to the White House on the

"The platform must be short, incisive, decisive precise and concise." It should be. It will be. It must be.

To hear is to c write it himself, if necessary. How will this do for a first draught?

"Whereas THEODORE ROOSEVELT is the national Republican party; be it Resolved, That we emphatically indorse and

affirm THEODORE ROOSEVELT." "We believe implicitly and unqualifiedly in THEODORE ROOSEVELT." Whatever THEODORE ROOSEVELT thinks, says,

does or wants is right." "ROOSEVELT and Stir 'Em Up! Now and Forever One and Inseparable!"

Crudely put, but the gist of it

Is there any mystic significance in the words "eighteen miles an hour?" Has the eagle-eyed bicycle cop an optical pedometer which always rings up an 18? If not, how happens it that almost every automobile which is checked in its mad career through the streets by the stern arm of the patrolman is described in the police court as running at a speed of eighteen miles an hour? Do not some of them make nineteen? Or is it not possible that occasionally one is going sixteen? Automobile owners and dealers complain that they are held up now when running at the lowest speed they can command, about five miles an hour. They also complain that they are stopped again and again while following horse-drawn vehicles, when these are permitted to proceed. They also declare that Eighth avenue is practically barred to them because the police on that thoroughfare stop them no matter at what

speed they go. Now, automobiles are here to stay, and the police ought to show some judgment in dealing with them. Most assuredly the general public will not believe the automobile man is always in the wrong if the policeman always says he is running at a speed of eighteen miles.

Another language is represented in New York's polyglot press by the appearance of the Ecoul Americei, "The Echo of America. a weekly newspaper written in Roumanian A leading article in English introduce the Rooml, but the Roumanian not only people to Americans. It tells us that there are already between 50,000 and 60,000 Roumanians in the United States, of whom 35,000 are in New York city. It likewise gives an interesting account of these new immigrants, their habits, customs and

characteristics. To students of language the Ecoul will provide an easy means of becoming acquainted with a curious daughter of Latin which the philologists have dubbed "Wallachian," a name, we fancy, Roumanians do not approve of. Any one familiar with Spanish or Italian can make out the gist of the Ecoul's articles, and a very little study will be rewarded with a reading knowledge at least of modern Roumanian.

The Problem of Tips

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am in ary. To the barber who shaves me I give a to the boy who cares for my hat and coat I give five cents.

These fees are entirely out of proportion to the work done. I do not feel that I can increase the barber's fee, and I am sure that the boy who blocks my path out of the shop would not take less than HIRSUTUS. NEW YORK, May 2.

THE STORY OF MONTE CRISTO.

of Dumas Seems to Have Been Based. Paris, April 20.—The Police of Paris had its origin in 1667, during the reign of Louis XIV. From that period dates the systematic classification of all official documents relating to matters over which the Police had jurisdiction. The completeness of this collection has been more or less dislocated by the ravages of political or revolutionary upheavals; nota-bly during the Commune, in 1871, when through the partial burning of the Prefecture of Police of Paris, the building in which these documents were housed, many of the more valuable records were destroyed. Fortunately the various archivists of the police who had charge of these papers had arranged complete dossiers, each relating to a particular case, which, from time to time for two hundred years, were put in print and thus pre

served from complete annihilation.

Alexander Dumas, Eugène Sue and others have drawn largely from these scarce police reports, disguising the source of inspiration with such skill, enveloping them in such a cloud of decorative accessories that the bald originals were ornamented almost beyond recognition.

The narrative which I am about to give is taken from one of these rare dossiers of the Police of Paris put together by an archivist of the Prefecture in office during the early years of the last century. It will disclose the possible source from which Alexander Dumas lerived inspiration in the construction of his famous romance "Monte Cristo.

In Paris in 1807, François Picaud of Nismes, Journeyman cobbler, on a certain Sunday set ut to call upon his fiancée. On the way he stopped in the Place Sainte-Opportune at a cafe conducted by a fellow townsman. This man, Gilles Loupain, was older than Picaud, a widower with two children. He was noted for malice, contempt of the prejudices of others and intense jealousy of his more pros-

perous or fortunate neighbors. When Picaud arrived at Loupain's he found him with three men, all natives of the dis-trict about Nismes. These were strangers to the cobbler, nor were their names made known to him during his brief halt at the café. The gala appearance of Picaud aroused the curiosity of Loupain. When it was learned he was on the way to visit his flancee; that she was the rich Marguerite Vigoureux, and that the day of the wedding was to be the one after the morrow, the malice and jealousy of Loupain were aroused. He determined forthwith to thwart the cobbler and to postpone the wedding, if not permanently to prevent it. With this in view, when Picaud had departed, he consulted with his companions, and a plan of action was agreed upon. One, however, Allut by name, declined to join in the con-He warned the others that evil consequences would surely follow and that Picand would not fail to seek revenge.

It was agreed that Loupain should go before a Commissioner of Police and denounce English. This he did two hours later. At that time the Vendeans were in revolt against the Government. The Duc de Rovige, then Minister of Police, when the case was reported to him, was convinced that in the unfortunate cobbler he had arrested a spy of the insurgents and an important personage. On the very night of the visit to his flancée Picaud was arrested. His capture was enveloped in such mystery that no one was a witness to it; no one saw his departure. From that day all trace of him was lost.

In 1814 the Empire had ceased to exist. On the 15th of April of that year there emerged from the chateau or prison of Fénestrelle man bent with suffering. In seven years he had changed as if he had lived for half a century. No one would recognize in him the young and good looking Picaud of a few years before. He had been incarcerated under the name of Joseph Lucher. During his imprisonment he acted as servant to a rich Milanaise ecclesiastic. This Prince of the Church treated him more as a son than as a domestic, and when he came to die, on the 4th of January, 1814, indignant at the little effort of his relatives to procure his release, he conveyed to Joseph Lucher, the quondam cobbler, 7,000,000 francs on deposit in the Bank of Amsterdam and described to him a hiding place in Italy where were concealed 1,200,000 francs worth of diamonds, and three millions of specie, consisting of ducats of Milan, floring of Venice, Spanish quadruples, French louis d'or and English guineas.

When Lucher was at last free he proceeded to Milan, found the buried treasure, with which was a multitude of antique gems and cameos of great value. Then at Amsterdam he made good his title to the amount deposited in the bank and, having divided it into three among the banks of Amsterdam and Hamburg and of England, after reserving for his immediate use a million francs and all the diamonds from the Italian hiding place. Then on Feb. 15, 1815, eight years, day for day, peared, he arrived in Paris and went forthwith to the café in the Place Sainte-Opportune. Here he found that after mourning him for two years his flancée had married the res-

Here he found that after mourning him for two years his flancée had married the restaurant keeper. Loupain, and brought him enough money to set up the finest and best equipped café on the boulevard. Nobody could tell him the names of the men who had caused his undoing, but he was told that Antoine Allut knew them and that he had gone to live at Nismes. To Nismes Joseph Lucher went and lodged at the well known Hotel Luxembourg, disguised as an Italian priest—Baldini. After much difficulty he found Allut, got into his confidence, told him that he had been a fellow political prisoner in the Chateau del Guff at Naples with a Nismoisian. François Picaud, who on his deathbed, in 1814, at about 30 years of age, had implored him to find out the names of those who had consigned him to that hell, and expressed confidence that they were known to Antoine Allut, a fellow townsman of his at Nismes. He authorized the priest to give to Allut a superb diamond, which had been given to him by a noble English prisoner, if he would disclose those names. Then the priest flashed the diamond before the eyes of Allut who yielded to the temptation and gave up the names when a jeweller had offered 3,000 francs for the stone, to be paid in a farm and 50,000 francs in money. The names were Gervais Chaubard, Guilhem Solari and Gilles Loupain. When, four months later, the diamond was resold to a Turkish merchant for 102,000 francs, the jeweller was murdered and Allut was obliged to take refuge in Greece, where he fell into great poverty.

Picaud went to Paris, and by a clever device, being unrecognized in a shabby disguise, he secured employment as a waiter in the Café Loupain and there found as fellow employees Gervais Chaubard and Guilhem Solari. One day the former disappeared, and at last his body was found by the other on the Pont des Arts, killed with a poignard. Then a superb dog belonging to Loupain was poisoned; then the favorite parquet of the family was seduced by a reputed marquis. As he boasted of his enormous wealth, the Loupain

One evening Solari died in frightful convulsions from poison.

One evening while Loupain was walking
in a little-frequented path in the Garden of
the Tuileries, he was killed by a poignard in
the hands of a masked man.

With this, his last act of vengeance completed. Picaud was about to leave the path
in the Garden of the Tuileries, when he was
seized by the collar, thrown violently to
the ground and carried away to a place which
seemed to be some recess or cavern of an
abandoned quarry.

Here in the darkness his captor said: "Well,
Pleaud, what name are you passing under
now? The one assumed in your release
from Fenestrella?"

"Are you still the priest Baldini, or the waiter

now? The one assumed in your release from Fenestrella?"

"Are you still the priest Baldini, or the waiter Prosper? Has not your ingenious mind invented a fifth? For you, without doubt, vengeance is but a passing amusement, or is it a furious mania of which you would be ashamed, had you not sold your soul to the devil? You have devoted the last ten years of your life to the pursuit of three poor creatures that you should have spared. You have committed horrible crimes, and last, but not least, you have dragged me to perdition."

You, you, who are you?"

You, you, who are you?"

Your, gold has been my undoing. The cupidity you aroused in me has never been quenched. The thirst for riches has made me mad. I killed him who cheated me. On account of this I was obliged to flee with my wife. She died in exile and I, arrested, judged

The Paris Police Case on Which the Story

and condemned to the railers, have sufficed shame and exposure, drawing for years ball and chain. At last, enabled to make my escape, my sole thought was to reach any punish the priest Baldini, This evening was about to speak to Loupain and warn him of your intentions; but you anticipated me and before I could interpose you had killed him. However, after all what does it matter? You are in my power now and I can retailate upon you all of the evil you have 'dohe to others. Do you recognize me? I am Antoine Allut."

"How much will you are for head one Allut."
"How much will you pay for bread and

water?"
"I have no money."
"You have sixteen millions," replied Allut,
He then proceeded to tell Picaud of the amount
of his investments in England, Italy, Germany and France. The information was so
accurate that his victim shivered with ap-

prenension.
"You are dreaming!"
"And you—dream that you are eating."
Picaud was deprived of all nourishment for twenty-eight hours. He asked pity of his lailer. "Listen," said Allut. "These are my con-"Listen, I will give you something to eat twice a day; but you shall pay me 25,000 france for each meal."

twice a day: but you shall pay me 25,000 francs for each meal."

The miserable prisoner passed the rest of the day and night in raging hunger and despair. His sufferings became acute; he was seized with spasms; his mind wandered. The merchess Allut asw that he had gone too far. If his victim died, he would have no certainty of securing his great fortune. Picaud evidently divined the thoughts that were passing in the mind of his persecutor. A cynical smile lighted for a moment his livid countenance. This was too much for Allut. Aroused to fury by the sardonic leer of his victim, and by baffed cupidity, he threw himself upon Picaud and stabbed him until life was extinct.

From Paris Allut fied to England. There in 1828 he fell ill. Brought to a realization of his crimes, he dictated to an ecclesiastic the details given in this narrative. Allut died repentant and received Christian burial. After his death the priest P—sent to the Paris police the document which records the strange events here related. It was accompanied with the following letter to the Prefect of Police:

Sir: I have had the happiness to bring to a

Sir: I have had the happiness to bring to a sense of repentance a man eminently sinful.

He had thought, and I had agreed with him, that would be wise to convey to your knowledge a eries of abominable crimes, in which this unhappy being was both a victim and participant. In avail being was not a virtim and participant, ing of the information furnished by the annexed diagram and its explanatory notes, it may be possi-ble to discover the subterranean chamber where the remains of the morbid and wretched Picaud-a sad example of passionate hatred—may be found. God pardons: but man in his pride would do nore than God; he would seek vengeance, and vengeance crushes him.

Antoine Allut had sought valuely where and how

was concealed the immense wealth of his victim. He searched diligently for the secret hiding place of the treasure. No records, titles, nor documents relating to any property were discovered En-closed are the addresses and particulars which may lead to the discovery of the two lodgings which Picaud occupied in Paris, under fictitious

Even when dying Antoine Allut refused to disclose by what means he acquired knowledge of the facts contained in this communication, or who nformed him of the crimes committed by Picaud or of the extent of his fortune. An hour before he died he said to me: "Father, the belief of no man of of the said to me: "Father, the belief of no man can be more stucere than mine; for I have seen and with a soul separated from the body. spoken with a soul separated from the body."
Nothing at that moment indicated that Allut was in delirium. He had just made the profession of falth

The men of our time are presumptuous in their ignorance. Their refusal to believe they to superior wisdom. The ways of God are infinite. Let us adore Him and offer Him submission.

A Democratic Nomination for President. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why not John Sharp Williams of Mississippi for President -on a platform of "A Reunited Country" He is a leader who can lead. With a brutal majority against his party in the House of Representatives he has, to use a classical expression, put the opposition "on the bum." What Democrat can measure up to him in ability or in attractive personality?

Thousands of us young fellows who were born since the civil war would like to vote for a Southerner and rebuke the malicious politician who would stir up race hatred for the sake of getting negro votes. Let us have John Sharp Williams. Rother

he cheap politician's objection of locality. It would be a popular choice; it would heal Democratic wounds—and he would win! NORTHERNER. NEW YORK, May 2.

A Plea for the Lobster. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: As a humani-arian and a lover of lobsters. I write to protest gainst the barbarous cruelty of boiling the crus-

My cook, a woman who has been with me for orty-seven years, came to me last night with tears in her eyes, protesting against the practice, and implored me to supply her with chloroform or ether the next time she was compelled to prepare of nations throughout the world will be killed or the poor creatures for the table.

suffer most acutely. The low, plaintive, sibilant sigh of the unfortunate lobster when immersed h, the boiling water is enough to soften the heart of any good cook, my Martha informs me-We have Gerry societies. Revolutionary societies.

nomes for motherless cats and fatherless kittens, drinking fountains for English sparrows, an aqua rium for fish that have strayed out of their element, and a newly organized league to liberate all caged and a newly organized lead to the trace and make an imals in public menageries; why should not a society be formed to regulate the humane asphyxation of "the cardinal of the sea"? Pause and think of the crueitles practised in

Broadway restaurants after midnight on animal worth 40 cents a pound! It is owing to such barbarous and cruel treatment that the Maine breed is slowly dying out. The Newburg lobster, I am informed by a Fishkill authority, is practically extinct; and all along the

classic shores of the Hudson there is a scarcity

flashings 'neath the river's green made bright the waters of the Pallsades." In the name of humanity, I appeal for the organization of a movement to have these un ong-suffering creatures humanely destroyed, eithe by gas or polson; or let them die a natural death before submitting them to the terrific heat of the boiling caldron that ever yawns for them. It is a crying disgrace to twentieth century civil its a crying distract to twenter the first station, and as a lover of the American lobster (at any price) I ask that he may meet a death worthy of his weighty worth. WALTER BEVERLEY CRANE.

NEW YORK, May 2. Uncle Ned's Reason for Saving the Boy.

From the Washington Post. "That was a brave act!" ejaculated a Bosto man, as he stood on the wharf in a little Southern town and saw an old negro plunge unhesitatingly into the deepest water to save a very small boy who had stumbled and fallen from some piling. "A brave act, and he is a hero, no matter how black the skin he wears!"

The Bostonian was foremost in the group that on the deck with the rescued lad "Your son is it, old man?" he queried. "Or per There was very fervent admiration in the down

Easter's tones as he put the question.
"No, sun: no, suh." gurgled Uncle Ned. "Dat lil rascal ain't no kinnery er mine."
"Then it was all the braver!" exclaimed the interrogator, positively baring his head out of respect for the old man's highborn courage.
"Huh," sputtered the hero, "you sho' don't think
I'se durn fool 'nough to let dat boy drown when he's got every speck er my fish balt in his pocket?"

The Pay of Government Clerks. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: "Ex-Clerk's letter in to-day's Sun makes contradictory state ments. First he says -in effect-that Governmen clerks generally get \$12 a week for from two

seventeen hours' work a day Then he says Gov

erument clerks have a snap -and then blames then or not getting better wages outside. This personification of commercialism is not ashamed to say that he would "fire" his stenog rapher if she wanted more than \$12 a week! What New York, May 2.

Reconciled and Reunited After Many Year From the Wichita Eagle.

Capt. and Mrs. C. G. Thompson of Arkansas
City were first married more than fifty years

ago. After twenty-five years they were divorced, the wife alleging desertion. In the twenty-five years which followed Mrs. Thompson was married wice and buried both husbands, and Capt. Thomp son was married once and divorced. Recently the pair came together by chance at Wichita, when both had gone to visit their daughter. A reconcilla ton was fixed up and their marriage followed.

On the Lupercal. Casar had thrice refused the kingly crown.
"That's all very fine," remarked Calphurnia

An Epitaph.

Suggestions and Conclusions of an Experi-

enced Military Critic. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: AS THE Sun aims rather at accuracy than sensation I would point out that, according to the report of the Japanese General commanding the troops engaged in the battle of Sunday west of the Yalu, his force was quite double that of the Russians, with a more powerful artillery,

Gen. Kuroki states that the Russian strength was an infantry division and two regiments f another, with a cavalry brigade and about forty guns and eight machine guns. Assuming that the Russian force was at its full strength, this would give about 20,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry. It is more than probable that it was very much less; while the Japanese strength could not have been much under 40,000, according to their own showing.

These facts dispose of the assumption that the Russians intended to make more than a conventional opposition to the Japanese crossing of the Yalu. Whether they could have offered a more effectual resistance had they so desired, we cannot know without being in Gen. Kouropatkin's secrets and acquainte with his resources. It may be the same at Feng-whang-cheng, where nething more than a delaying action may be fought; for if the Russian plan is to draw the Japanese away from the sea into the interior the distance between the Yalu and the alleged next Russian line of resistance is hardly worth talking about; although with his Turkish experience in his recollection the Russian Commander-in-Chief understands the value of every mile added to his enemy's and every mile subtracted from his own line of communications, and in the country through which the campaign is now being carried

every mile counts one way or the other.

As I have said on a previous occasion, this is not a common war. The Japanese army is a new broom, and like a new broom it may possibly make a clean sweep. The Russian military machine is more or less rusty and worm eaten. The one army is up to date, alert, and organized and equipped for the special work in hand. The other, however good the material of which it is compose defective in its corps of officers, who, while brave to a fault, have not cultivated the art of war in time of peace. The incident of the surrounding of that detachment and guns

at Hamatan is an example in point. The real test of the two armies will come when there are about equal forces lined up on each side, and the field of action is one of vital strategic importance. Where that is, we do not know yet.

A German on International Relations. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A good eal has been written of late on what is called

"the isolation of Germany."

Now, Germany, as one of the strongest military Powers, backed up by a strong navy, has no need to go around begging for friend-ship, especially as she is allied to Austria-Hungary and Italy.

Her alliance with Austria-Hungary alone

would enable her to fight any other combination of two European Powers. Austria-Hun-

tion of two European Powers. Austria-Hungary is generally not counted among the great Powers, but I doubt if there is a country in Europe, except, perhaps, Russia, which would like to attack her single handed.

There are people in this country who would like to see a war between the United States and Germany, but there is no reason why Germany and the United States should not keep on friendly terms. Both countries have so many internal questions to settle that each would do better to devote its time to their settlement.

Is America trying to win England's friendship? It would be of little benefit to Uncle Sam in case he wanted to make use of it. England's army is rotten through and through, while half of the ships of her so-called formidible navy are out of commission for lack of men and the other half carrying only half the crews they are supposed to.

men and the other hall carrying buty had the crews they are supposed to.

The least the United States can be expected to do for Germany is to give her fair play or let her alone to work out her own salvation—if for no other reason than that Germany is one of Uncle Sam's best customers for his agricultural and industrial products.

New York, May 2.

A GERMAN.

A Hoboken Astrologer's Prediction.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Through the medium of your great paper, as a young American astrologer. I wish to state that the evil planet Saturn will be posted on the mid-heaven, or in the tenth mansion of the heavens, during the months of May and June, and will seriously afflict the United States, as well as Europe. It also signifies that during May and June Presidents, Kings or rulers assassinated, or at least an attempt will be made From my cook's report I learn that lobsters to assassinate them. The greatest evil is indicated 7, 11, 15, 21, 24 and 30, and during June 4, 5, 11, 17 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27 and 30.

I may add that I have set up a chart of the heavens of the opening of the great St. Lou's world's fair exposition, which was officially opened by Presient Roosevelt at Washington, D. C., on Saturday, April 30, at 1:14 P. M., Washington mean time, and from my deductions I find and regret to state that the evil planet Saturn afflicted the Moon. This signifies that although this is the greatest fair that was ever held in the history of the world, it will not last through the summer, or will prove to be a complete failure, and be abandoned ere long; and as the evil planet Mars afflicted the Moon and the planet Saturn I fear that a great calamity or dis aster will occur at the fair during the months of May and June, in particular, either in the nature of a fire or otherwise. As the planet Mars was in confunction or afflicted the Sun in the ninth man sion of the heavens and as such governs science. I should judge that those buildings which represent science will be the ones to suffer most severely and as Saturn was posted in the sixth mansion of the heavens this signifies that the work of de-struction will be brought about through incendiaries or Anarchists, as this mansion governs in

As the planet Mercury was also posted in the ninth mansion, and afflicted therein by an opposition of the Moon, this will enhance the evil as indicated, and as the evil planet Uranus was posted in the fourth mansion of the heavens this posi tively shows beyond a doubt that the fair will come to a peculiar and bad end, and as the tenth mansion of the heavens was afflicted as well I do not see how the authorities could have selected a more unfortunate or evil time for the birth of an even as they did for the opening of this great world's fair. Quoting from an ancient work on astrology

it signifies that anything undertaken when the evil planet Saturn afflicts the Moon comes to noth-ing, or is abandoned before long. As the fortunate planets Jupiter and Venus were posted in the eighth mansion of the heavens, this is the only good staying qualities that are eminent, and signify that even though the fair is destroyed or comes to a bad end it is so well insured as to prevent a complete loss. However, the man agement of this fair will not realize its ambitions opes and wishes, and will meet with many re verses and disasters from the very beginning.
Our Government should never undertake anything of importance when Saturn andicts the Moon, nor should other individuals.

French Language in Louisiana

From the Washington Post.

Congressman Broussard of Louisiana never poke any English until he came to Georgetown University at the age of 15, and even now he prob-ably uses his mother tongue—French—with the greater fluency.

"It is a curious thing." said Mr. Broussard. "how the French language has remained the dominant tongue in my home country. Brought there by Acadians of Nova Scotia in the eighteenth century t prevails to-day, and I believe always will. Curi-ously enough, you will find plenty of men in my district with such unmistakable English names as Jones and Hayes who can't read, speak or write a word of English. Still funnier is the talk of the black people. Their negro-French would be unintelligible in Paris, and yet it is the softest, sweetest ical speech I ever heard from human lip It knows no grammar, but it is the very essence euphony and melody."

Married in Two Languages

From the Detroit Tribune.

Because the bride could not understand English and the groom could not understand German, County Judge G. W. Murray of Springfield, 111. ound it necessary the other day to perform a vedding in the two languages.

The couple gave their mames as Louis Maudr.

and Miss Wylte Wettl, the former 26 and the latter 19 years of age. The ceremony was first said in English, the groom giving the responses, and then n German, to which the bride made replies.

The Prophet and the Bird Elijah was being fed by the raven.
"The beauty of it," said he, "is that you don's have to tip the walter.

THE LAST JAPANESE MOVEMENT. HONEYMOON IN THE TRANSVAAL. Couple's Eventful Trip in Cart Brawn by Eight Mules.

From the Johannesburg Star At Lydenburg, recently, the marriage was solemnized of Edith Georgina Kemper-Vorsand Thord Ivar Gray, beacon inspector of the Lydenburg district. The bride is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Kemper-Voss of Hospital Hill, Johannesburg, and the bridegroom was formerly an officer of the Swedish Army and was attached to the British forces

during the war.

The bride wore her travelling gown, and immediately after the ceremony the marriage trip of thirty-eight miles to Pilgrim's Rewas begun in a cart drawn by eight mule. When about half the distance was made, was found that the Ohrigstad River was flood, and passage was impossible. The route was retraced for about ten miles, and temporary accommodation secured at a farmhouse. Next day, however, the river proved just as impassable, and thus for four days the honeymoon couple were "held up" by the elements, though each day an effort was

made to cross the swollen stream. On the third day a traveller attempted to cross with a cart and two horses, but the attempt proved to be disastrous, for the horses and cart were swept away and were never seen again. The passenger probably owed his life to the fact that he became entangled in a barbed wire fence, which stopped his progress down the stream. Two days after this, the river having subsided some what, the help of some transport drivers was requisitioned, and the cart and team were floated across, with the help of strong ropes at the other side.

Thus this eventful honeymoon trip was completed, and the happy pair are now fortably settled in their new home, called The Ruins, at Pilgrim's Rest.

Reminiscences of President Franklin

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As an old page in the House of Representatives when my namesake was elected President of the United States (Arthur Gorman, now Senator, at the time was a page in the Senate) let me commend your timely and instructive editorial of to-day on Franklin Pierce.

As a senior page I was often sent out on messages, on horseback, to different and often distant points in Washington, and now and then President Pierce was riding alone in Pennsylvania avenue. He always recognized me, and we rode together, though was on a pony, or small horse, and was then

only 12 years of age. President Pierce was the most courteous, kindly gentleman of all our Presidents, and I have met and known all from Zach. Taylor's funeral to date, except Hayes; only remember Taylor's funeral: appointed page from North Carolina in 1850 and promoted

and retained until 1858. As a Southerner who voted for McKinley and Roosevelt rather than Bryan, may I ask why "Graduate," in his admirable com-munication from West Point in to-day's Stn. only names the brave and brilliant officers of the Union side in our civil war? Why not name Lee, Jackson, Johnson and scores of others of the Confederate side? Not in the army only, but in the navy also-all graduates of West Point or Annapolis.

"Graduate" gives a piece of news in his concluding paragraph. What Southern Congressman introduced a bill for the "abandon ment" and "sale" at "public auction" of the "Military Academy?" It is not recorded that any one introduced

such a bill. The reference to Benedict Ar nold is inexcusable in connection with an Member of Congress from the South.

WILLIAM PIERCE

Bad Spelling in The Bronx. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. In referring editorially to the report of the committee on edu cation of the North Side Board of Trade, on the course of study in the public schools, THE SUN has very properly emphasized that part relating to spelling. While reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, history and geography are not receiving the attention formerly given to them, tells in spelling that the deficiency of the pupils is most notice. able, and this seems plainly to be due, not only to the fact that less time is devoted to this said during the school course, but also to the visua method of teaching, whereby a child is expected

to learn from the appearance of a word on the blackboard instead of first learning the alphabet and how to use it in forming words. Strangely enough, this deficiency is not dented by the leaders of the present theory of education.

They almost seem to boast of it. One of the city super intendents wrote us that Horace Greeley would not have considered spelling an essential study, being a poor speller take for the superintendent's side of the argu was early apprenticed to a printer, he would have realized that he must of necessity have been good speller. The principal of a high school told us that he considered it no discredit if a boy or girl could not spell well: a bright boy or girl coulschool. And he laughingly called on one of hi assistants to show us a record of a test of the spel of correct spelling being very low, of which fahe took pains to inform us, as though it were a good

ashamed to show such a record to a visitor. I wonder what the readers of THE SUN, itself nodel of correct English, would think if its column ontained the poor spelling and composition which we have seen in the work of public school graduate. To make use of the line of thought of ye THE SUN against the pick of any school for good

pelling and correct composition public schools. But the defects of which we com plain are the direct result of the present system and should be remedied by devoting more attention the essentials and less to "fads." The latte we have been told, develop the powers of observa tion. Our own observation leads us to say that they simply amuse the children without leaving my lasting impression and are of no practica benefit in after life. Certainly, they do not train the memory nor teach the child to be exact. The widespread complaints from parents and busine men justify a demand for a return from cloud

theories to clear common sense.

A grave injustice is being done the taxpayer who contribute so bountifully to the support of the schools; but the gravest injustice is being ione to the boys and girls of to-day. ALBERT E. DAVIS

BOROUGH OF THE BRONK, April 30. An English Rallway Veteran.

From London Truth.
Whenever an eminent man dies who has passed is three score years and ten he is described in ! press as a link with the past. The hackneyed phrase is certainly appropriate in the case of Mr. J. Forbes. His life is practically contemporance. with the history of railways down to the present moment. He served his apprenticeship under Brunel, and he came to the front of the railwa world while railways were still in their infancy. Reference has been made by some of the blog raphers to his unfailing unpunctuality. In bygone days, when I used occasionally to see him, he one confided to me that this was not the result of constitutional infirmity, so far as he was concerned but of deliberate policy. "Shareholders drop into a meeting," he said, "and find the chairman in his place and the business going on, and it confirms their impression that you are a party of nobodies who have come there for their convenience. I like to let them wait until everybody is there, and till all the restive ones have asked. What are we waiting for?' and received the answer. 'Mr. Forbes.' Then you come in, and they feel you are somebody.

any rate. Long Journeys Made by Whales From the St. James's Gazette.

The whales that swim about the islands while off the coast of Norway and Finland, in Marc and April, travel immense distances. In May urn up at the Azores or even at the Bermudas a sometimes pay a visit to the Antilles. They swin fast, for in June they are back again of Norway Some of these whales have been known to back evidences of where they have been, for har poons of the peculiar kind used off the coast South America have been found stuck in them.

An Explanation

From the Washington Stat. se little complaint about plural marriages "It's easily explained," said the elder who " taking advantage of the opportunity afforded an investigation to lecture. "When a man another wife she is so glad to get him, while predecessor is so glad to get rid of him, that the interpretation is no indignation whatever."